Tom Palne's Celebration- Mrs. Rose's

Speech on Politics and Religion, The followers and admirers of the life and writings of the famous Tom Pame, the anthor of "Common Sense," "Rights of Man," "The Age of Rosson," and other colebrated brochures, political and deistical, celebrated the one hundred and fiftees th anciversary of his birth day on Thursday evening, by a ball and supper at the City Assembly Rooms. When supper was concluded, the President, Mr. James Thompson, having called the Assembly to order, said-My friends, allow me to ask you a question. Why are we here this night What potent charm has brought together so varied an assembly ! I see around me men who differ widely in their habits of life, in their opinions on abstract theories, and even on those meritorious subjects which now agitate the human mind through out the world. Here are many warm friends and ardent admirers of that philanthropic and truly good and honest man, Robert Owen, (applause) who believed that by association alone could the condition of markind be essentially improved Here are others who believe that a right distribution of the surface of the earth amongst the inha bitants thereof is necessary (applause) to benefit the condition of man. Here are many others who believe that good governments, and individual exertion are alone wanting to render man that being which nature designed he should be; but however widely we may differ on other subjects, there is one sentiment on which we all agree in opinion, and that is, as to the necessity of liberty of thought and freedom from supersition for the progress of men. (Applause) And why? I ask why are we here this night? Does not every heart and tongue respond, "To do moner to the memory of one of the noblest champions of liberty that ever graced this earth." (Great applause.) A man who tolled not to convert others to his opinions, but to give freedom to all, and this, my friends, in the cyts of priests and bigots, was his never to be forgiven am. They can took with lenient eyes upon the man or woman who preaches against one form of supersition, provided that he or she but advocate some other. But wee to the memory of the man whose noble mind, casting aside all sectional feeling, excisimed, "my heart knows no bounds but the human race—the world is my country—to do good my religion"—end believe that good governments, and individual heart knows no bounds but the human race—the-world is my country—to do good my religion"—and truly did his actions in lite bear witness to the sincerity of his opinions. To the down trodden victim of oppression ever a friend, to tyranny and frauds an unyeiding foe. And, my friends, while we honor the memory of Thomas Paine, let us nover forget his noble sentiments, "the world is my coun-try, and to do good my religion." And when the mis-erable, tyrant of France, or his scarcely less infamous brother, tyrant of Naules and Austria, atrika down erable, tyrant of France, or his scarcely less infamous brother, tyrant of Naples and Austria, strike down one of the unfortunate liberals of those countries, for daring to exert his rights to that liberty of thoughts which alone raises man above the brute, let us feel that a brother has been foully slain, and les us do all in our power to revenge his death by spreading abrend the noble prinagles for which he died. We countrie with no man on account of his religion. We freely accord to all the right to promulgate that which we deem error. Nay, we can even say to the priest, "I will take thy medium when thou hast shown to me that it is good, but thou shall not drive me like a horse." As I trust and hope not drive me like a horse." As I trust and hope that this country is able to assert, and, if need be, to give active aid to establish the great political principle that every nation shall be free to govern itself so I trust that the common sense of manifind will, ere long, determine that every mas shall be free to follow the bent of his mind on religious as well as on all other subjects, without let or his drance from his fellow men. Mr. Thompson then announced the first regular toast.—

The day we celebrate—Endeared to every lover of freedom as the nary day of Thomas Paine. The time will come when it will be marked on the calendar as a universal factival.

The second regular toast was—

The second regular tonst was-

Our revolutionary worthies - Prompted by the purest patriotism, their object the public good; selfishness was not in their creed. The third regular toast was-

The third regular toast was—
The Democratic Central Committee of Europe—May they succeed in establishing governments in accordance with the principles of pure republicanism.
The fourth regular toast was—
Education—In the formation of character, a ruling influence; to the friends of progress a polar star.
The fifth regular toast was—
The Press—An unshackled press the terror of despotium, the home of the Coursessed.

The Press - An unshacked press the terror of despot-ism, the hope of the oppressed.

Sixth regular toast was
The Liberals throughout the World - Men unawed by the threats of supervision, uncorrupted by its indusence walls guided by the principle of moral rectitude, beyony may consure, but reason will not concern.

Mr. H. S. Smith respected—"The liberals throughout the world" and knows they are few

throughout the world" God knows they are few enough, but they are those noble and brave hearts who come out in deliance of the prejudices hurted against thom, and assert the natural and inclienable right of man to life, liberty, and his own opinion. It is well, that as there are few liberals in this city, and as they should gather here once

"For modes of faith, let graceless realets fight; His can't be wrong whose life is in the right.

And Thomas Paine was that man. The seventh regular toast was—
The Sterny-Generally in the rear of progress, they
must burry on, or be thrown off the track. (Reserved

Lr. was called on to respond. He said he Dr. Hull, was called on to respond. He said he was bound to say a few sentences, if it was only to get rid of the matter. The subject of the clergy was a very goed one. Everything in this world undergoes changes, from age to age. The infidelity or hoterodoxy of to-d. becomes the ortholoxy of to morrow. There is a great difference between the religion of to day and that of fifty years ago. Now, occasionally, though very reddom indeed, a little common sense was to be found in the discourses of clergymen, which was not the case in the times of Cotton Mathor, in New England; and, if they went back to the dark ages, they could not discover a spark of life in religion. But the clergy have undergone a great change, and are improving, though they cannot, be may means, escape its infinence—and it appears to me that, if things continue as they have done the clergy will improve also, as they have done the longy will improve also, as they have done when authorized teachers

years—they will become the authorized teachers of science, morality, and useful knowledge. (A Voice—It is time they were.)

The Charman then assessed the eighth re-

gular teast:
Women-through her inducace mun partook of the free of knowledge. Though drives from the gazdea where it grew she camed knowledge enough to make an Eden

Mare very ste may be.

Mira Rose, a Polish lady, resident in this city, in responding to this tosat, delivered the following cioquent spaceh. She spoke in a foreign accent, which by no means, however, marred the effect of its delivery, and, as she warmed in the subject, her gos-

by no means, however, marred the effect of his delivery and, as she warmed in the subject, her gestures were exceedingly animated.—

It is customary on occasions like this, to calogise
him in honor to whose memory the day is colobrated. And well it is, for there are comparatively for men whose dirthdays are kept who felt
much evidence on record that the world hat been
made viller or botter for their having lived in it.

Particularly so is it necessary as anniversaries of the huly fraternity of saints, for if men
are to be known by their works, then we can
have no information respecting them, unless we are
enlightened on these interesting occasions. It is
true, saint Patriok is said to have driven all the
makes out of Ireland. His taintship no doubt
meant it well; but it strikes me he would have
served ireland much botter, had he driven out the
prieste, for of the two, the priest is the greater
money to man. The difference between him and
the one that tempted mother Eve is, that the ancient one, to its create be it said, prospeed woman
to partain of the tree of knowledge, while the
eviet uses his cuming to prevent woman from
acquiring knowledge; and though i ought to ask
the original one parden for the comparison, yet
there is a striking resemblance between them, for
footh operated on woman, knowing wall (for they
are wise) that whatever woman is, man will be
(Applance). But there is no need to enlegize Thoare wise) that whatever woman is, man will be (Applause) But there is no need to sulegize Tho ones Faine. His life-long develon to the cause of friedom: his uncarned, unshrinking adversey of south; his deep reated hatred to kingly and priestly truth, his deep coated hatred to kingly and pricetly despotism, are his best culcites. He was the architect of his own monument, he has obiseled, with a manter hand, from his mighty brain, and sugraven with the are of his own great soul, a mountment that will last as long as the memory of man. But should any be present who know him not, then let them study him in his works; and when they pomess "Coumen Sause," and arrive at he "Age of Reston," they will be able to appreciate the "Rights of Nian." But to heave the nemory of Thomas Paine we must be more than this. We must endeaver to carry out what he so nobly began, for his principles were and for one age or nation, but for all ages, dimes and prople; and since the struggle between freedom and ne-potism in this country heating pixel him with the manusword to this country instinspired bim with the marter word independence, there never west a litter time nor a more argent accessity to carry out the principles so taid down than the present. "These are tee times that try men's souls." The infuncy of the year 1832 is prophetic of the most important events in the annale of human history. Europe trembles in the balance. Inje, liberty and happiness, is in our

scale, dark despotism. Siberia, the guillotine, Austria's gailing chains, and the Papal Inquisition in the other; and who, that has human blood flowing in his veins—who that ever felt the warm gush of affection thrill his being, can hesitate whether to throw his weight into the balance of life and freedom, or that of chains, oppression and death? But our wise men in Washington tell us that our policy is non-intervention. It is true. When we are gled to case off our yoke, we asked for and obtained active intervention. Men from all parts of Europe fought our battles. France sent us a large fleet with millions of money, without which we might yet be an appendage to Great Britain; but then we were weak and prostrate, and therefore behaved in intervention; but new that we are strong and able to stand alone, we think non-intervention is the to stand alone, we think non-intervention is the best policy for us; and as long as we do not aid the destroyer of human freedom, and protest to be the friend of human rights, we can lay the flattering friend of human rights, we can lay the flattering unction to our souls that we are very good republicans. Benumbed, indeed, must that soul be to rest easy under such an uncetton; but such reasoning evinces as much ignorance as recklessness. Non-intervention: There is no such thing as non-intervention. Silent influence is often far more powerful than active; and to him who fears only your opposition, but requires no personal aid, stlence is consent; and ellence, where life and liberty is at stake, where, by a timely protest, we could stay the destroyer's hand, and do not do so, is as criminal as giving actual aid to the oppressor, for it answers his purpose, he can achieve the foul deel. Who, on seeing a prostrate man struggling to free himself. his purpose, he can achieve the foul deed. Who, on seeing a prostrate man struggling to free himself from theiron heel of a tyrant that presses heavily on his breast, and just as he has succeeded to east him off, another steps forward, and wish one fell blow crushes him to the earth, while he was quietly locking on, would have the audaoity to call aimself ithe friend of the prostrate man! And who him off, another steps forward, and with one fell blow crushes him to the earth, while he was quickly locking on, would have the audacity to call atmerelf githe friend of the prostrate man! And who would consider that man gulltiess, on the cowardly, destined by the fallen man, but fearing lest the blow aimed at the victim might fall on himself, therefore he did not interfere. Such a misercant would be deemed unfit to live in human scetely. Freededy in that position is a government who, with its wide spread republican banner, declaring to the world that nations, like individuals, have a right to be free, yet tamely suffers fruedom to be crushed, lest the death blow aimed at the lives and liberties of militions might rebound on it—not that it fears any pursonal injury—oh, no!—it deems itself too strong for that, but interference might, for a time, hinder commence; and the worshippers at the shrine o mammon might not be able to grasp as much as they would wish. What kind of aid does the Czar or Russia require to crush freedom in Europe i Precisely such as England and this councy give him—a passive content to his active intervention, in viclation to the laws of nations as well as of humanity. Fighting automats he has enough—money he can draw from the heart's blood of his subjects. All he requires is non-intervention, for opposition he could not stand; he knows too well that men do not fight from force, as they do from a love of freedom. See the thousands he loses deily, in the coutest with that handful of undisciplined Circarsia. Si his numbers are reduced almost to cyphers when in contact with chars: his power is over rated. His weakness is not make known, for there is no free press in Russia; but his strongth is magnified before the world, to keep other milions in awe. So little confidence can he place in his men, that on the German fronther, where he has to keep garrisons, to prevent the hose him about cvery six weeks, to provent them becoming acquainted with the people, and, in spite of the proper, they may be

and to Lord Palmerston, the noble Magyar is free and after being brought from his caprivity by a government vessel, and invited to these shorts at the great of the nation, how was that noble, self-sacriforg man, the embediment of the European spire of freedom, received by this government? a year, that they have the good sense to honor the memory of such a mean as Thomas Paine. Never was there a man whose feelings and affections were more extended and wide-apread than that so much villified character, Thomas Paine. He was a man whose liberalism was not condued to one sent or creed, nor was he entirely original, either in his opposing superstition, for Pope, on one occasion, said—

"If manth vessel and invited to these shores at the method, how was that noble, self-sacrifiering man, the embediment of the European spin of feedem, received by this government look with the warm heartely wilcome of a generous, independent republic; but after intuiting him with their unmably, diegreceful wrangling which her he could be admitted at all, they extended to alm the tardy and meagre welcome of some castardly cowards thrinking from welcome of some castardly cowards thrinking from the displeasure of their master. See the funeral like ceremony with which the Senate received himbe scheming to prevent his pleading humanity's cause, in the capital, lest his glowing, touching elequence for his country's freedom should awaken the martyred spirits of the American revolution, that would cleause the capital as well as the nation of recreants that disgrace the name of a republic but the pretext for this unmanly conduct is a love of peace—a fear of wa. My frieads, lam no advocate of wa. War is a decolating scourge, that destroys, with its postlential breath, the fair works of nature and humanity; and I trust the time will come, man will who possess the knowledge to combine the interests of nations as well as individual man into one social and moral compact, based on the immutable laws of man nature, comented by justice, charity, and kindness, that vidual man into one secial and moral compact, based on the immutable laws of man's nature, comented by justice, charity, and kindness, that would produce harmony peace, and happiness. And it is because I depione the relationer of war, that I advocate intervention against the destroyer of peace. But should that not suffice, then we must have war against war—war to exterminate warfor if we cannot prevent it by a timely intervention, we cannot avoid it by the present cowardly non-intervention. Let us look at the aladows that coming events cast before them. Already has Russian and Austrian induces in England deposed Lord Palmerston. The same induced is exarted to charte the revocationary refugees from every country in Europe, and to destroy the little freedom of have and of the press that remains. Already has the Lord Chamberlain of Lendon interdicted any almans to be made in the games and compelles

he Lord Chamberlatt of Lendon interdicted any allusions to be made in the gamer and comedies not up for the holidays, to the Queen, Prince albert, Kossuth, Haynau, Rursin, Anstria, Louis Nepoleon, or the French revolution. And will arough there I Nor the same is flus neces will be at workers. The Courter and Enquirer is ready to advocate any infamous cause that might answer his

here. The Course and Engagers is ready to advocate any intensor causes that might answer his patriotic purpose. The same coursely spirit that opposed the reception of Kossuth would be ready. from the same causes to drive the refugers from these shores. But wis the people of Logand and of this country tamely submit to it? The relation the nineteenth century, the programs of the race, the dawn of freedom and ovilination, cry not thus, if Russia is permitted to encroach step by step, until every vestige of freedom is crushed, then we will be forced into a war, the most deadly and exterminating that has ever taken place for ponce cannot exist when freedom is crushed. Peace what a meckety! Gry peace in Russia, Austria France, italy, and Germany, to the tens of thousands, immuned in living combs, where silence is broken only by the chalking or the chains that corrode their limbs! Gry peace to France, while for perjured usurper, with the bayonets pointing at the hearts and the nunket at the heads of the people, compels them to recognise him President of a republic, or be silent for ever! Gry peace to Hungary's noble sons and daughters, daily scriffied on the aliast of despotism. Gry peace to my owa poor crushed country, Poland, whose noble children, that escaped the sword, are daily sent to people the decrets of Siberla—whose name and existence has been stricken from the map of nations, though it rece will be struck from that holler map, the hearts of her children! Had intervention against intervention existed before the crowned rurates plundered and divided Poland, peace might have been thore. Itself intervention existed before the

hear's of her children! Had Intervention against intervention existed before the crowned prates plundered and divided Foland, peace might have been there. In a intervention exhited before the detroyer's hand was atreated forth to blast livingary, peace might have been there. Had intervention exhited before the French upstart delivered the Rooman republic into the helibal grasp of the Remain charch. Roome might have been at peace, but as it is, there is no prace even to freedom's noble manifes in the grave—for incir blonderies for retribution. But in the beautiful language of Louis hossaid, "not us not look back for grief, but instruction." On that the instruction so dearly bought, could practrate with the force of lightning into the dail ones and pervented hearts of some of our Senators, and lande a first that would consume the narrow community policy that estimates had like and likety of livings by delivers. It is true, there are inducate at work—the influence of Austria, through its view and is amount of the Pope, through the aren Jesuit John lingbest and, shows all, the influence of the magnificant dilmers, with fleets of oyaers cruising ones.

disce, the Russian Minister, are no small items to contend with,—and I hope the people will reiesse those peor members of Congress from their burdens, or compel them, by the force of public opinion, to vindicate the character of this republic, and set worthy of a Washington, Jefferson, and Paine. And when the nations of Europe are free, and a requieze for Russia and Austria, with their detestable pretogs, Louis Napoleon, is chaunted through the world, then, in gratitude for their faithful adherence and services to their cause, General Watson Webb and John Hughes shall be promoted to the honorable position of chief mourners. And

son webb and John Hoghes shill be promoted to
the honorable position of chief mourners. And
now, permit me to give a toast, to which, I am
sure, every heart will respond:—
Louis Reasuth—The h pe of his country—the admiration of all wise and good men—the terror to tryany and
carruption; if the morning of his life has been clouded,
and his monday temposition, may his evaning his
crowned with success, and his last days be radiant with
harpiness.

eroward with success, and his rast barpiness
barpiness
Fradame Rose's speech was frequently interfradame Rose's speech was frequently interrupted by outbursts of approbation, and at its close, the applause was loud and continuous. The company soon after repaired to the ball room, where the celebration of the event was pleasingly terminated.

The United States and Europe.

[From the Assemblee Nationale, Jan. 3, 1852]
We have never yet failed to show not only honesty but sympathy, in speaking of the people and the government of the United States. The existence of this transatlantic and essentially maritime power has an importance which cannot be ignored, in view of the French interest.

The United States are still dear to France, by the recollection of the sacrifices which the catablishment of their independence have cost her Sne sacrificed for them more than the precious blood of her marines and her soldiers, and than her treasures—the traditional principles of policy to which here we existence was attached. Fatal error of the reign of Louis XVI, that should so soon be expiated so cruelly. The chivalric champions who lent their swords in the service of the independents of Boston, became, on their return to France, the procursars and the natural chiefs of the patriots who, with such blindness and such rapidity, opened the abyss in which the mensachy perished. France, up to this moment, has received no obstitive recompense for her sacrifices in behalf of the United States. She has ramsimed attached to them, by completely disinterested ties, and, in the commercial conventions havened the action with the states.

States. She has remained attached to them, by completely disinterested ties, and, in the commercial conventions between the two nations, the American ability knew how to put the greatest advantages on its side.

France, however, should not think of complaining it the United States would not onter into a system of external policy offensive and menacing for herself and for all Europe. Until 1812 the American government had been circumspect and reserved to the European governments; it even descended to humility with England, in enduring, for so long a time, the many outrages committed for so long a time, the many outrages committed by the British navy on its commerce. But the success of the war in 1812, so greatly oxaggerated by national pride, changed its spirit and inspired it sirendy with precessions which were beyond its

e have an example of it in 1825, when, on that We have an example of it in 1825, when, on the arknowledgment of the independence of Hayth by King Charles the Tenth, Mr. Mouros, President of the United States, in his message to Congress, thought it obligatory to protest against the terms by which the King of France had sanctioned the independence of our national colony. He sent forth, an that occasion, a theory, according to which European powers had not the right to interfere on any point of the two Americas, the power belonging ropean powers had not the right to interfere on any point of the two Americas, the power belonging only to them to maintain their dominion there, whereit has been established. Every other interference would be considered as constituting an indirect undertaking against the security and independence of the United States.

Certainly, this pretension was already, in itself, exorbitant; but as no event gave place to the American governments had not to combat it.

The United States are not any more inclined today to limit the exercise of their omnipotence on the American continent; they extend it, in words at least, to the old as well as to the new world. There have been orators in Congress who have en-

There have been orators in Congress who have en-denvered to establish that the United States have the right and duty to defend and preserve demo-cracy, in all the States of the old continent where it is waving its flag. This doctrine, it is true, has not been samptioned by an express resolution; but we have seen the two houses of Congress, by their vote in favor of Kossu h, to intermed dle as much as they could, in the affairs of a great European government, and take the part of the refractory sub-

ets against their sovereign.
This ridiculous intermeddling does not remove its ameable character; we might say odious, if we blamcable character; we might say official, if we did not believe that there is more ignorance and impulse than bad intentions in the vote of Congress. The democracles, in fact, are subjected to egreatest blindness, to the most profound errors of indigment, to the greatest injustice; absolute so tenging with regard to themselves, they are always induced to place themselves above right with regard to other nations. This is the most avorable that can be said of the American Congress not to that can be said of the American Congress, not to

that can be said of the American Congress, not to justify, but to explain, their resolution; they were not conscious that it was contrary to the treaties, to the rights of nations, and we must also add, to the interests and the futurity of the United States. If the Union should, in fact, remounce definitively the principle of sen intervention in the affairs of other people, which was the basis of her policy and which was her safeguard at her birth, she authorizes, she encourages these people to interfers with her, when their interest would conseed her. Now this interest soon becomes common to all the European governments, if they should see tha revolution con only, if they should see the revolution which menaces them all, and which they can sup-press only with the greatest effort, to raise continu-ally its flag against those on the other side of the Atlantic, there to raise troops, to collect contributions with the assent and connivance of the pub-lic authorities — in all, it seems impossible to us that the new attitude which the United States assumes with regard to Europe, should not become the object of observation in diplomacy. The Ama-rican pride can continue to be inebriated with its easy victories over Mexico and over the conquests in Texas and California. It would expose itself to considerable disappointment in believing to be able to brave and menace Europe with impunity.

The Tust.

Mesna Races-Tuno Day-Thersony, Dec. 25Three mile heats - Jockey Chab Purse, \$400
Hill & Nannalee sch in Tullo, by Grey Eagle,
den Eliza Jeshins five years old. 1 R dis
T. B. Goldeby's b. f. by Reindeer, dam Ann Barnow four years old. 2 dis.
R. H. Long's ch in La Reine, by Trustee, dam
by Torsen, five years old. 3 1 1
Hunter & Ollver's ch f. Felly, by Glencoe, dam by
bestrand, four years old. 4 2 2
Time 5.75-5.53 14-6.03.
Felly in Pay-Frency, Dec. 25 - Ferral The Tarf.

FAURTH PAY-FRIDAY, Dec. 26 -Four mile heats -

I B Goldeby's b. f Betty Oliver, by Wagner, dam

Niw Critans Races—Bouarder Course—Fall Me r ru—Fixed Day—The fall races on the R neaman Course local on the 8th inst., and, truth tosay, they ended in a se of glory. The race was for the Jockey that purse of \$800-four wheats. The entries were Rube, Hiddlestone, and he beata. The entries were Rube, Hiddlestone, ity Oliver. The following his summary— W. Fmall entered T. O. Weple's only Rube by imp. Trustee dom Mineral by Nedoc six years

tee cam Muckie John five years old ... Time 5 8-7:10.

Atmosta (G.) Recent Leasurer Course Fourth at First Jan II - Fourth beatt - Purse 2500 to Fingleton's e glaspector four years old, by Hoston, dam Bareh Washington 1 Register St ab C. Nat Pope four years old, by Strereign dam Mary Elizabeth 2 2 2 Stock U.S. 1982 1983 200 2 2

From Race - Mile heats - Purse, \$100 and entrance Dry-cattance \$10

J. Carter's o. f. Marengo, three years old by Ambasador, dam by Levincham.

1 R. Singleton ab f. Mirth, four years old by Wagner, dam by Glencoe

O. Bacons (J. Hill) o. g. Sceension, four years old by Monarch, out of Mary Frances.

4 C. O'Hacion's b. g. Thirteen of Trumps, four years old by Boston, dam Emily Thomas.

2 1

Form Day-Europaay, Jan. 18.—Mile heats, best three free-Purse 540.

Amberedor, sam by Levisthan.
C O'Hanlon's c g Ottoway, five years old, by Bostos, out of Capary.
Time, 1:02-1:02/4-1:03-1:04/4

Marcia Race. Simple dash of a mile-Si00 a side. There were two entries for this race, viz: -Artist Dodget and Elizabeth McNary. The race resulted in inver of Elizabeth-Timo, 1904.

PATTERISM IN SOUTH CAROLINA.-The number PAICERISM IN SOUTH CARDLINA.—The number of State papers in South Carolina is ideled of chem 12100 are foreigners. Of these 11,000 are hoped to be southernessed the slaw houses and appurtenances for the year, has been 144,005. Of the precipa pampers, 2,000 have come into the normon wealth within a single pear. The total number of persons within a single pear. The total number of persons hier 17,024, of these, the shuffmant fact is stated that p chanty fields were made pampers by intemperance in the markets of others.

EARTHQUARE IN MISSISSIPPL -At Hellysprings Miss, on the 21d in t. a severe shock of an earunquase was felt shaking the most substantial buildings for anies around. No great damage was done, beyond the destinction of a few chimage.

Interesting Correspondence.

Our English Correspondence. Longon, Jan. 7, 1852.

The Secondar of Land Palmerston - Louis Napstern - The Great Exhibition - The Death of Mr. Tur-*. tr. &c . &c. Lord Palmerston's secession from the ministry,

for several days, proved a fruitful subject for leaders, on the part of our daily papers; and, according to their political complexion, the retirement from office of the Foreign Secretary was viewed with reisleing, with indignation, or with regret. The continestal journals have now taken up the question. and it seems that the change has created as much sensation out of England as in it. Lord Palmerston, it is evident, was viswed with resentment and distinct by the great continental powers. Austria. Prussia, and Russia, feared and hated him Eng. land bad, through his maragement, placed her self in antagonism to the rest of Europe. But his support of constitutional sts and liberals extended not to France, it would appear, and hence his fall. There is no official information as to the cause of his retirement or dismissal, and until Parliament assembles it is not to be expected that anything more will be made known. But it is generally believed that his expressed approval of the Fronch President's comp a teat, in opposition to the views entertained by the Prime Minister and the rest of his colleagues, have brought about his fall. Probably, until Parliament meets, little farther light will be shed on the subject, and then, there is little doubt, from Lord Palmerston's known character and temperament, that if he has been wronged, the guity parties will not escape exposure.

Be the case, however, as it may, Lord John Russell's cabinet has lost its most able and most industrial member. No wonder, therefore, that all sorts of rumors are atleat as to resignations by members of the enbinet and attempts being made to form a coallition with members of a former government before the assembling of Parliament. All this fells how the wind blows. It bettays lord John's weakness. Eat we do not believe, even though after Parliament has assembled, the ministry are forced to resign, that Lord Patimerston will be able to form a government, or oven be asked to do so. Some have hinted that his resignation was the result of centr intrigue, and we certainly are of opinion that Lord Palmenston is no favorite there, in comparison with Lord Granville. In that case, it is not likely that he will be able to form a government. It would be only kicking him up stairs. Bians nous verrons.

Meanwhile, the bigots are in alarm and consternation because the lady of the new Secretary for Foreign Alfairs happers to be a Calindic and a French woman. John Guit fears Popery at every turn. It is clear that the Exeter Hall gentry already foresee that the secrets of the English Poreign office will be betrayed to Cardinait Wiseman, and by him be transmitted to Rome and Austria! Had she been a Mormonito or lewes, or anything you please but a Heman Catholic, there goed people would have remembered to entitled substituted for her regions belief. But they get rabid, bilant and furnous, where the very intea of Roma not to be expected that anything more will be made known. But it is generally believed that his expressed approval of the French President's

now remaining in it that is of any value, or capable of being early stolen away. Every day it is expected that the order will be issued, throwing it open gratis to the public, if any there be who have not, in the bygone year, already been within its precincts. At present, it must be confessed, there is little attractive about it; and deleas something be done in the way of rendering its interior fitted for a promocade, few will spend much time in examining its proportions its iron, or its glass. Some curious facts connected with the exhibition have just made their appearance in the refrequency published by the various journals of the past year. Upwards of half a million of money

spects published by the various journals of the past year. Upwards of half a milition of money was received by the exhibition authorities. Of the money received at the doors, £275,000 was in silver, and £81,000 in gold. The weight of the vilver coin so taken (at the rate of 28 ths per £100), would be 35 tons and its bulk 900 cubic feet. The rapid flow of the coin into the hards of the money takers, prevented all examination of each pose as it was received, and £90 of backeliver was taken, but only one piece of bad gold, and that was a half-sovereign. The half-crown was the most usual bad coin, but a much more roticeable fact is that nearly all the bad money was taken on the half-crown and five shillmoney was taken on the half crown and are shil-ing mays. The cash was received by eighteen maney takers; on the very heavy days six exra ares being employed during the business hears. From them it was gathered by three or four money From them it was gathered by three or four money portest, who carried it is four collectors, charged with the tank of counting it. From thouse it went to two tellers, who verified the same, and handed the the final custory of the chief thancing off and the final custory of the chief thancing off in the pount of the final custory of the chief thancing count in his peculiar from cheers in the banding fill next morning, when (in bones, each belong £600) is easy carled to the Sank of England, in a heckney ab, in charge of a bank clerk and a bank serier. The money was received in all forms, auging between farthings and ten pound notes. Courary to the notices exhibited charge was given. Occasionally foreigners same applies, and these

renging between farthings and ten pound notes. Contrary to the notices exhibited change was given. Occasionally foreigners gave hapoleous, and these class being unitation for sovereigns, they received nuctoen shiftings out, and liberty of allassion into the hargain. The moneys of Almerice, Hamoury, Cernama and Franco were often tendered and taken. More than £400 were raid for the use of the washing places, and no less tuan £2.427 on account of oncressential conveniences attached to the building. The manil fee exacted for taking care of sticks and ambrellas produced £81 3s 3s is the royally taken upon the shilling catalogues would, if enforced, have turned £3.200 into the Exhibition exchequer, whilst a still larger sum—£5.500—resulted from the nafe of the privilege to feed the visiters with buns, pound cake, ices, ginger heer and the other dainties of the refreshment counters. The exhibition, open to the public iff days, was finally closed upon the lith October, when it was found that the total number of visiters, from the first of May to the day on which it was shut, was 6,063,986.

The great Exhibition of the works of industry of all nations will stand recorded in the annals of inture ages, was the first event of the kind which has occurred in the history of man. For although many expositions of industrial production have been held from time to time in various other countries, and also recently in some of our own cities, they have ever been restricted to the works of the particular nations or local less in which the expecition was made. England has been the first to take the beld, courageous, generous step of making her exhibition cosmopolitan; and, although in the working out of the details, and in some of the necidental incidents inserarable from all great underaklings, she may not fancy herself adopted by required, upon the whole, we do not think she will have reason to repent what she has done.

Turner, the well known painter, and father, the Aurnor, the west known painter, and stater, and a said, of our keyral deademy, died on Saurday last. In spite of the many peculiarities of its manner of painting in his latter years, no ne will deny that he was one of the most minent artists of his age. His merits as an rist were indeed a subject of conserversy while he was still among us, but death recived the jarring elements of opinion into a general recognition of his genius. On Tuesday, herefore, St. Fani's Cathedral was the scene of a lemmand, of late years, rave corangolal. At the selemn and, of late years, rare ceremonial. At the requisition of the members of the Royal Academy, the Dean and Chapter of St. Pant's granted to Mr. Turner's remains the privilege of reposing among

the great worthies of the land. Precisely at twelve o'clock, the procession arrived at the Western entrance, in the following order.—Hearse and four herses, with velvet horse cloths and plumes, containing the body in a splendlid coffin. Eleven meurning coaches and four followes, containing the personal friends of the deceased, and the meunbers of the Royal Academy, all wearing the usual insignia of mourning. The coffin having been taken out of the hearse, was covered with a pall, Messrs Creswick, Chalon, Roberts, Witherington, Mulready and Stanfield, all brother artists, chiesating as pall bearers. The nisle was very much crowded; and a conspicuous object of interest was the old housekeeper of the deceased, who, clad in the deopest black, sat close to the coffin, and sobthe despect black, sat close to the coffin, and sob-bed her responses to the services. She had been in Mr. Turner's service for fifty two years. The solemn service being over, the procession was again formed, and proceeded to the crypt, where the body of the deconsed artist was laid in a grave, situated as his lest wish had pointed out, close to

situated as his test wish had pointed out, close to that which contained the remains of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and in the near neighborhood of Sir Ubristopher Wren's

It is reported that Mr. Turner has bequeathed to the Artists' Benevolent Fund Society the bulk of his property, amounting, as some allege, to upwards of £200,000. His fine collection of paintings he has presented to the nation; at the same time setting aparts a sufficient same to around time setting apart a sufficient sum to erect a suitable receptacle for them, which may enable, not only the public, but artists also, to have free

Our New Orleans Correspondence.

New Orlkans, Jan 19, 1852.

Extreme Cold Weather at New Orleans-Great Storm-Difficulty of Navigation in Lake Postchartrame—The Legislature—Burial of Hon. J. Bakkein—Incident of his Famness, &c.

Our Southern land, the merits of whose genial clime have so often been sung by posts, and the South proclaimed to be the "shrine of the sun," to which lovers have invited their "beautiful ones" to come and dwell, has certainly lost all the fame which joets have bestowed upon it. Yes, the glories of our clime have departed, and stories of the "Sunny South"-of its forests of evergreensits blooming groves of orange trees-its magnificent flower gardens, whose fragrance perfumed the "balmy breeze" which fanned "the check of beauty," have, like tales of the splendor of angiant Greece and Home, to be read hereafter, only as the things that were. Just think of the thermemeter being only eighteen degrees above zero this morning, with a fine prospect of its continuing to fall. What a beautiful place New Orleans has become fer invalids! For Heaven's sake, do not let any of your Northern friends come here unfor the delusion that they will find a warm officiate. the delution that they will find a warm oil nate. Nothing but frozen streets, and leicies (what a hard name for a Southerner to spell) great the eye. It rained hard all day yesterday, with a gale from the custward. Last night it chopped around to the northwest, and bliw a screamer, freezing everything hard and fast. The oileas innabitant informs inc. however, that, twenty years ago, no made here barn shough to bear a man, and that during the Spanish regime here, the winters were VOLV BEVETO

The ince gaies have blown nearly all the water cut of take Pontohartraine, so that it is very low. The scamer that should have brought the mail over yesterday, grounded going to Mobile, so there was he hoat to bring the mail over. The boat ar-rived this morning with both mails, but could not dome within a nice of the wharf, on account of the dome within a falle of the whart, on account of the low water. For several days past, passengers have been lightered from and to the steamer in a schoon-er. Up to twelve o clock to day, the passengers had not succeeded in getting asnore. Lovely contry this

Our Legislature assembled this morning. No

Our Legislature agreembled this morning. Note legraphic despatches have yet been reserved from batter Rooge as to its action. The election for United States Senator with take place this day week. Many are now of opinion that the seat lies between Raudall Hunt and J. P. Bedjemen, but it is so mixed there is notedling who will be of clad, especially if the Soule game is played over again. The fron Joshua Baldwin, one of our most during unshed decement, was buried last Saturday. The functal was one of the largest ever attended in this city. The decemend was one of the most apright huggistrates that ever set upon the beach. He held several offices of high position and was the incomparing the states are to be believed, the French populates have speken on this occasion, both in greater numbers, and with greater decisiveness, than before. This is quite a new order of things in the French revolution, and leads inevitably to the belief that the anjority of the nation are parfectly indifferent whether it be monarchy or republic that it established, it they are protected against tevolutions, and edipty a firm and protective government, ander the sway of a man of protective government, ander the sway of a man of the limit, they are now confidence.

The Tulleries is beneaforth, it seems, to be the efficial residence of the President The English journals, in general, at first denounced the comparing the french people have signified their supproval of, and unfainted confidence in Louis Aspoleon. It is stated that a coloseal stance of the Emperor Napoleon, thir y feet high, is to be placed on the form the first protection of the trimphal streth, at the end of the Champs Liysce, in Paris

There are now but four policemen left in charge of the great Eshibition Suiding, so little is there now remaining in it that is of any value, or capable of being easily stolen away. Every day it is expected that the order will be issued, throwing

Our Beston Correspondence

Boston, Jan 24, 1352 The Great Temperance Demonstration - West is to le done?-The Councillarshin-The intercention Question-Constitutional Reform-The Rowhard Arsen Cares, &c.

The demonstration in favor of the Maine law. which came off here on Wednesday, was no such great affair, after all the puffing and blowing which had been resorted to to make it resemble a bladder of enormous proportions. The procession which bore the "monster petition" (so called, I presume, because it asks for a monstrous law), was respect able, but nothing more. Some members of the Legislature saw, in the mode of its presentation. some resemblence to those pleasant little affairs which used to come off during the Franch Revolution, when the market women, and other persons of that class, were used to give legislative budies the benefit of their august presence, not al ways confining thomselves to the galleries, but con lonally "taking the floor," with a disregard of mere forms highly commendable in the sons and daughters of tiberty. But the temperance patisforers behaved in a very temperate and disorces manner, letting of all their "steam" in a few huzzen, that sounded very much like the cheers with valoh Mr. Squeers was welcomed home by his pupils—"sight of extensivency, which was as cold as a glass of punch ought to be indeped "canicular sympathy." The temperance men are fall of real and ard very ordent in their cause; but all the scal and arder in the world never can get the spirits very high to when the thermometer is at zero. Do you expose that Mahomet ever could have turned the world never dead to been mad brought up in Spiribergen! If had the weather been warm, the procession would have been twice as large and the lurgus four times asloud. There will, he were, be noise choughtout of the affect; that you may be all their "steam" in a few huzzen, that sounded nelse enough out of the affair; that you may be

assured of the greatest contrartety of opinion as to the probable rate of the attempt to fasten the Maine law upon us. One man, whose opinion is entitled to respect, avers that the people have no desire for such a statute; while another, whose desire for such a statute: while another, whose opinion is equally estitled to respect, is cortain that the people, if the matter was left to them, would adopt the law almost without opposition, in relither of these opinions can I concar. I believe that a very large number of the people desire the adoption of the law, but I do not believe that it would pass without opposition, were it referred to voters. Many people, who are heartly attached to the temperance cause, very much doubt the expedicusy of passing a law so radical in its character. I mid men, who are not very fond of "blood and carnege," are avoracto seeing a status blood and carnege, "are avoracto seeing a status blood peacety of passing a law so radical in its character. Timid men, who are not very form of "blood and carnage," are averse to seeing a statute placed in our book which can be enforced, as many think, only at the point of the bayonet. Some time since, it had seen a remarks on the effect which the passage of the law would meet likely have on certain kinds of property; and I believe that some considerations of the same kind will have weight with not a few citizens, for it is no joke to touch any and or description of property where each kind tympathies to strongly with the other. It is probable that something in the nature of a company mind or description of property where each kind tympathies to strongly with the other. It is probable that something in the nature of a company of the setting the mailer—that is to any its like Legislature will pass the law; but complete with it the provision that the people accept or reject it at the poils. Should it be adopted by the propel, it will be beyond the power of any man to charge its existence upon any particular party; but there will be sented by any such disposition of the subject, as mey deman; that the legislature shall pass the law without any reservation what. shall pass the law without any reservation what impossible to prevent men from looking upon to from political ground. It is understood that one of the leading whig members of the Logislatus, on the last day on which elections for the House were

held, declared that the result of that day's voting would decide the fate of the law in Massach usette "If," said he, "the whigs carry the day, the law will not be heard from again; if the coalition succeed, then it will be brought forward, as the surest means of destroying it." This was plain talking, and may have opened the eyes of some members of the coalition to what rum laws mean.

The joint special committee on intervention has been appointed, having for its basis that part of the Governor's message which refers to the subject. It consists of Mr. Hazewell (dem.), and Mr. Alley (free soil), on the part of the Secate; and of Mr. Holman (whig), of Boston, Mr. Thompson (free soil), of Milbury, Mr. Eames (dem.), of Lowell, Mr. Mann (dem.), of Randoiph, and Mr. Stowell (whig), of Peru, on the part of the House. I am acquainted with the opinions of only two of the committee, and they are interventionate enough to satisfy even Korsoth himself; that is to say, they are in favor of intervention to sustain non-increasion.

committee, and they are interventionists enough to satisfy even Kossuth himself; that is to say, they are in favor of intervention to sustain non-intervention. Three others are supposed to be more likely to favor the same course than the opposite one, while of the sentiments of the other two i have heard nothing said. It is said that the committee will probably report in about a fortnight, and perhaps there will be two reports made.

The matter of Councillor for Suffolk has been harmoniously sottled, the coalitionists selecting Aeron Hobart, brother of one of the Norfolk Senators, for the place, without troubling the democratic organization of Boston about it, which organization, however, was graciously pleased to endorse the action of the members of the Legislature. Equation of the members of the Legislature action of the members of the Legislature conceillor. He is an original Cass man, being conspicuous among these democrats in this State who brought forward General Cass for the Presidency more than eight years ago. Colonel Heard's deteat (which by the way, was the work of democrate, not of free soilers) is looked upon as showing that the Post has no more influence at court than was possessed by the Francis Wronghead, who had and "aye," when he should have said "no." According to one account, Some of the very goatlemen who buried the Colonel without miticary honors passook of his champagne and chirken who had inst winter, when he gaves "spread" in honors parsook of his champague and chisken salad lart winter, when he gave a "eproad" in honor of Mr. Sumoer's many defeats, the aggregate of which was a great victory. What gives point to the whole is the fact that Colonel Heard was used, through the last contest, to write articles for the Post in favor of the condition, and which his in-ducates with the editor of that journal embled him to get published. Decidedly, republics are ungrate-

There has been, as yet little public business of importance done by the Legislature, though it is sew in the third week of its session. Some subjects are in the hands of committees. That of redistricting the State has been referred to a joint committee of tweaty one, fourteen on the part of the House, and reven on that of the Sciate. The charmants Mr Luoudion, a democrat, and the costition has a preponderance on the committee. That party obtained a victory, though by a close vate, on the question of constitutional reform, on Thursday, in the House, though by only four majority in a vote of 345—the votestanding 175 to 171. The condition, indeed, hangs together wonderfully well, that being the only way to prevent the whigh from hanging its members separately.

The "protection douge" has been revived here, by the introduction into the House of a series of resolutions, the purport of which is, that all the calls under the sun are attributable to the present tariff. More "protection" is wanted for our "interest and form the sun are attributable to the present tariff. More "protection" is wanted for our "interest and form the sun are attributable to the present tariff. More "protection" is wanted for our "interest and form the sun are attributable to the present tariff. There has been, as yet little public business of

and under the sun are attributable to the present tariff. More "protection" is wasted for our "intert manufactures," but I don't much think they'll get it. The resolutions may pass the House, but hey will be summarily disposed of in the Senate. The idea of an intelligent State like Massachusetts essiming a bumbug that should never have tound advocates even in the darkest ages, is superatively about a The extravagance of our manufacturing cornerations, in caving high salaries to activity about the extravagance of our mana-scinning corporations, in paying high salaries to flicers called agents, &c., should be put as end to, retirer the people are taxed more in order that their culturual dividends may be run up to eight or en per cent. The average sum water is the pay-ment of calaries to men who render only painted ervices, by our manufacturing corporations, can-not be less than ten thousand deliars in each case. an agent who could not tell a factory from a ship when he first took the place, receives three, four, or five thousand dollars per year, according to his value in the political market. Then some a num-ber of inferior employees, some of whom are wholly unneversary, and others paid at extravrgant rates for ordinary services. There is not a manufactur-ing corporation in New England which has not a for ordinary services. There is not a manufacturing corporation in New England which has not a number of gentee paupers quartered on it—in some instances the relatives of great stockholders, and in others political werkers, who are useful in lobbying in State Houses and the national capital, convincing every one who is assenough to listen to them, that the best way to make a thing cheap is to tax it high—that manufacturing is the sole basiness worthy of a rational people, and that Dives host be protected against Leasurs, who is cating him up. When our manufacturers shall have learned to conduct their business comomically, and shall have ceased to grind their operatives while rensiming political and other toafers, it will be time errough for them to said their operatives while rensiming political and other toafers, it will be time errough for them to said the popule of America to empty their prokets into their treasuries. By report reductions of expenditures, the manufacturing interests of New England could addingarly and the ampetite of such a monatous terberus.

The ampetite of such as terme and the such tail in the part of the United States than Ledru Rolliu has of

chances are by far the best, and they are not particularly bright at this moment. Mr. Webster has
done his best, but it is of so use. His sun is fairly
touching the horizon: though its setting a glorious,
we know that night is at hand. The pertinacity
with which he chings to the idea that he can be President, only shows that age does not always bring
windom, and that length of days may be accompanied by great folly in thought and deed. Mr. Webster is a striking illustration of the truth contained
in the musical and melancholy lines of one who was
hardly luss sembitious than himself:

from the cold hopes of a freedoctial candidate to the weather the transition is easy. We have and any amount of cold here for days upon days, and have a good prospect of its continuance. To or three attemps to get up some warmthen the part of the weather have proved complete failures. It is many years since we have had so sover a winter. Then of 1855-6 was the nearest to it, but was not up to the present specimen. Those who had commenced mounting over the degenerary of our winters, now admit that they have a great deal to be maskful for.

the shall for the task that the same sall been commit-ted for trial, with the exception of the greatest vibin of the lot, who turned informer—some think because he get ahead of his commission for mee, all of whom were about to "peach." There is very little doubt entertained in the community of the pair of all these men, and they will swell the number of cetylets under which our State prison cross. Hitherto they have sasteined fair characters, and men wonder whose "black veil will next ther of cetwices under which our State prison groups. Hitherto they have sustained for character, and men worder whose "black veil will next be thrown aide. When such persons become expected it conveys a general sense of instantial, and essess distruct to prevail. The arison that is caused by what may be called the "professional crimmal" is had enough, but it becomes dwarfed into a very sense on place tains when we reflect that every man who becomes carbarrasted in business may see it to lay that tain which shall burn un in our beds. The crime of which Boynton and his amounters stand charged much resembles that of Dr. Webster, and might have been far word in its consequences. I do not suppose that blastaehastiz is any worse than the rest of the world, but it is undenable that of his electric part in the prevention is last filling up, and already the building of a new prison is tailing up, and already the building of a new prison is tailing up, and already the building of a new prison is tailed. Many of the convicts are foreigners, who have sunsed through signorance or from the pressure of coverty; but there are enough "nutlees" among them to cause us to remain "humble." Among the means by which it is proposed to prevent the increase of caminate is a relorm school for girls on the same plan with that which has worked so well for boys, but many doubt the expediency of it, because, as the ray, a fallon lemaic is utterly irreclaimable, and bound to go to the devil.

Law Intelligence.

Carry of Aprais - January 2: No. 63, Corall, respondent, egainst Hill and another, appellants. A reserved and the for respondent No. 67, Field, respondent No. 67, Field, respondent spainst the Mayor, Sc., of the city of New York, appellants, are reserved cause. A J. Willard and E. B. Shegard for appellants; D. Dudly Field for respondent. Not encluded at 2 P. M. Atternoon Session - The argument of No. 67 concluded.

and for appellants; D. D. M. Alternoon Session - The argument of No 67 concluded.

*** AR 26, 15:2 - No. 69 Warner and others resproducts against fee President for appellant. The
conditation in this cause, on the lighters opened
by consent, and cause argued. James Regards for
appellant; N. Hill, Br. for respondent against White, receiver for appellant. This
cause put upon the causedar, and submarked. John H.
Royan defor appellant; fame blowers for respond of.
Hoos, S. . spyallant, aminst Kent, except r. Se. and
others respondents. This cause put upon the causedar
end rubmitted by consent. N. Howard, Jr. counsel.
No. 20 a reserved was. Bunkeder, respondent against
leafelies and others, appellants. Agued. Sommel
leafelies and others, appellants. Rayed. Sommel
leafelies and others, appellants. Rayed. Sommel
leafelies and others, appellants.
Leafelies and others, appellants.
Leafels, Tor appellants, Edward Sachlard for respondent. Not oncoluded a 2 P. M. Alternoon Secdon—The Segunder of chasse we at a molacied at adjournment.

Child Bunned to Diagn -- A fire occurred at amburg On. on the 20th inch, at which a little girl, the penis old, a daughter of Nos Oliver, was burned to